

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. Two dollars per month, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included. For foreign postage, add one dollar per annum. In order to insure attention to advertisements, send them to the office of the publisher, and not to the printer. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to the New York Herald. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 221

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—BAY. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AM. N. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—POOR JOE. NIBLO'S GARDEN—POOR OF NEW YORK. GILMORES CONCERT GARDEN—SCHUBERT CONCERT. BOWERY THEATRE—MALEFRA. WOODS THEATRE—JOHN WHITCOMB. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHER. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

The Herald special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Lake Lucerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, via Hudson River, Albany and Schenectady, runs every Sunday during the summer season. Newsletters must send in their orders direct to the New York Herald.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be cooler and fair or partly cloudy, possibly with morning fog and occasional light showers.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was firm and a fair business was done. Gold was steady at 105½. Government bonds were dull and weak, but closed more firm, while railroads were generally higher. Money on call was easier at 2 1/2 per cent and closed easy at 1 1/2 a 2 per cent.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROADS show their gratitude for the late protection afforded them by the State by refusing to pay their taxes.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL's order to pay the letter carriers who were compelled to go with their militia regiments is just and proper.

WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT makes a contract it must abide by it the same as private individuals. So the Supreme Court very justly decides.

THE LIBELLING OF THE DENMARK, on which the mangled silks were brought over, will probably make the steamship companies very effective revenue officers.

IN HAYTI the Catholic is the established Church, but there is the fullest religious toleration and a good chance for missionaries. So our Minister piously asserts.

SENATOR CONKLING is expected to-day, and his friends are determined that he shall make a speech and tell them about England and General Grant in the evening.

VERY IMPORTANT RESULTS are expected from the International Law Congress which shortly meets in Antwerp. Mr. Coudert, representing the United States, sailed yesterday.

MARRIAGEABLE HEIRESSSES who are thinking of forming life partnerships will do well to read the story of Mrs. Noe. A no to Mr. Noe would have saved her seventy-five thousand dollars.

MR. CHARLES E. HODGSON, who was on the late British Arctic expedition, has not much faith in the Howgate enterprise. His views on that and other Polar points, elsewhere printed, will be found interesting.

YACHTING.—The eastern cruise of the New York Yacht Club promises to be as delightful as it could well be. A very large number of boats are participating, and the programme embraces everything to make the occasion pleasant and enjoyable.

PIRO.—Several exciting games were played at Newport yesterday, in one of which, owing to the large number on each side and a dense fog, it was found impossible to make game. It resulted in a draw after a long contest, in which riders and ponies were completely worn out.

THE COUNTRY is in danger of losing some of the best officers in the army through the ill-advised action of the last Congress. They are so dissatisfied on the Plains that they are writing home requesting civil employment. The Indian contractors are, of course, delighted at the prospect.

IF THE UNITED STATES steamboat inspectors are, as they say, anxious to prevent overcrowding on excursion boats why do they not go to work in the right way? Sitting in their office looking for evidence is nonsense. If they will go along the piers they will see overcrowded boats every day in the week.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to a correction, published elsewhere, respecting the alleged misconduct of Captain Mills, of the Third United States Cavalry, at the battle of Slim Buttes. Captain Mills is a brave and gallant officer, and his vindication will afford the whole country sincere pleasure.

MORMON MURDERERS.—It will be the fault of the next Congress if the Mormon murderers are not brought to the gallows. A large number of indictments have been found by the Grand Jury, and all that is wanted now is an honest jury law. The story of the Morrisite massacre in our correspondence this morning is simply horrible.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature has fallen in the Canadian lake, central, Mississippi Valley, Northwestern and Southwestern districts, attended by a generally lower pressure which prevails, except in the Northeast and the Northwest. The winds are northwesterly from Dakota to the lower lakes and Upper Ohio Valley. In the British provinces, where the area of high pressure is slowly descending to lower latitudes, the winds are northerly, and in Upper Canada and the upper lakes they are from southerly points. The rainfalls yesterday were central in Northern New England, New Brunswick, on the South Atlantic coast, and in the West and South. At no place was the precipitation heavy except in the northeastern sections of the British provinces. The weather in New York today will be cooler and fair or partly cloudy, possibly with morning fog and occasional light showers.

## The Indian Question.

The President has prohibited the sale to the Indians of arms and ammunition of all kinds, and has instructed army officers in the whole Indian country to enforce this order.

It sounds somewhat absurd that such an order should be issued at this late day; but it is in fact only a supplementary order, extending the area over which the prohibition is in force. It is highly necessary, and it will, if it is vigorously enforced, break at least one link in the chain of events by which an Indian war is caused. This runs as follows:—1. The hostile Indians are beaten, with more or less loss of life, and at a great cost of money. 2. They thereupon stray back to the reservations, where their wounds are dressed, their stomachs filled with rations, their clothes and blankets worn out or lost in the campaign replaced, and they are allowed to fatten in idleness. 3. They save up their surplus rations and supplies, and with these buy arms and ammunition from the traders. 4. They collect their ponies. 5. Finally, being fit, well supplied with guns and ammunition, and the season being proper for their campaign, the braves break out, leaving their women, children and old men on the reservation, and behold, a new Indian war! Meantime some peaceable tribe like the Nez Percés, having suffered wrongs until they are no longer endurable, also breaks out and joins the hostile bands; and thereupon the celebrated peace policy, which swindles the peaceable Indians and arms and fattens the warlike, is praised by the whole Indian Ring.

Well, the Indians at any rate are to have no more arms if the army can prevent it. Now, then, if General Sheridan will order every Indian pony shot which belongs to a hostile band, and if he will make the Indians understand that wherever they break out he will kill their horses, leaving not one, he will take another step well calculated to make an Indian war less easy than it has been. Why should the Indians be allowed horses? It is very well known that they use them chiefly for war. The pretence is, of course, that they require ponies to hunt buffalo and to move about. But the first thing necessary is to disarm them and to make movement difficult to them. When a tribe or band comes upon a reservation all its horses of whatever description ought to be at once taken away and shot, and if necessary the owners can be paid for them. Congress would do well to prohibit any Indian, whether wild or on a reservation, from owning a horse, except for agricultural purposes. Until this is done we advise General Sheridan to kill all the Indian ponies he can get at.

We are all pretending to civilize the Indians, but they are not getting civilized. The government officially declares them the "wards of the nation," and then it suffers rascals to cheat them and other rascals to sell them arms and ammunition, and it appoints totally incompetent men to be their guardians while they are getting swindled, and keeps an army to shoot them if they get tired of wrong and break out. That is a practical description of the celebrated peace policy under which the Modocs mutinied because they "got tired of eating horse," and Sitting Bull mutinied because his people were openly swindled and nearly starved to death, and the Nez Percés have mutinied because they were swindled out of lands which Congress twice gave them, and from which the agents of the peace policy were expelling them.

We should like to see the Indian question finally and properly settled during the administration of President Hayes, and it would be great glory to him if his efforts to this end should be successful. He has a good deal to do, but he is doing a good deal. He is making headway with a reform of the civil service; he has begun a vigorous and honorable foreign policy; he has totally eliminated the Southern question—that too long lasting curse—from our politics; he will probably settle the financial question. Is it too much to hope that he will make wise recommendations to Congress and encourage and help it to a sensible disposition of the Indian question also? The last Congress came very near making a fair beginning of the needed work, but the Indian Ring and the patronage of Senators prevented action, the President caring nothing about it any longer, as everybody was made to feel.

The first step in a reform of Indian matters is to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department and put the reservations in charge of army officers. That will put an end to the Indian King at a blow. It will secure just and honest dealings with the Indians, which is absolutely necessary to keep them quiet. But it will do much more than that, for it will place the Indians in charge of men who, as we have often shown, are peculiarly fitted by their training to perform the task of civilizing a savage race; who would teach them system, order, cleanliness, methodical labor; who know professionally how to construct roads, build houses and form a settlement in the wilderness. An officer who has patiently drilled a company of raw recruits until he has made them trustworthy soldiers, who knows how to care for the wants of men, to see that their supplies come regularly and are not wasted, who knows how to exact obedience and whose habits of order and method in all the parts of life are fixed—such a man is capable of impressing himself upon savages. They see that he is just but inexorable; they are made to feel that they are part of a system; resistance is wearied out by patient, never ceasing pressure, and a band or tribe coming under such influences would presently acquire the rudimentary parts of civilization, and not only acquire them but become fond of them. They would enjoy being clean, they would come to prefer order to disorder, and when their habits were thus changed they would be fit material for efforts toward a higher civilization.

All this, which an army officer would accomplish as a matter of course, the average Indian agent, appointed at the instance of a Senator because he is a political worker, or at the instance of some other politician because he cannot make a living and is thought

to be a harmless, good creature, cannot do if he would. He does not know how to do it; he either cheats the Indians or he hedges them. In any case he does not improve their condition or bring them a jot nearer to civilization. What we have said has the consent of the most eminent men who have had practical dealings with the Indians. Winter before last Congress asked almost everybody in the country known to be familiar with Indian affairs whether the Indians ought to be placed under the control of the army, and we remember but one person who said no—that was General Howard, who is now getting beaten by Chief Joseph. All the most eminent civilians, including members of the Peace Commission, said yes. Bishop Whipple, than whom there is no higher authority in the land, no one who has more successfully labored among the Indians, favored the bill turning the Indians over to the army. The Indian King, however, most bitterly and, as it turned out, successfully, opposed the measure. That fact alone ought to secure for it the favor of all sincere friends of the Indians.

## A Little Volcano in Maine.

There is a volcanic little town in Penobscot county, Me., appropriately called Etna, and the republicans of Etna have just adopted a characteristic resolution, that in their opinion President Hayes is no less than "a traitor to his party, his country and his God." In their rage, we notice, they spell God with a small "g," but we are willing to overlook that, though it would be well for them hereafter to spell Hayes with a small "h" also. It will surprise nobody to hear that, under the circumstances, the republicans of Etna "will not give President Hayes or his iniquitous policy any support, either political or moral." We should think not. It looks a little bad for Mr. Hayes, and if he were not a man of great self-possession we should think he might be scared by this eruption of Etna into replacing Chamberlain and Packard and generally upsetting things in the South.

We hope Mr. Blaine will sit down on Etna in the Convention to-day. He must see that it would be inconvenient to have a real live volcano erupting, so to speak, right there in the middle of his Convention. What is most needed by the republican party of Maine just now is harmony, and if the Etna people are allowed to get under full headway no amount of soothing syrup will produce the required quack. The democrats in Maine have not much sense, but they know enough at any rate to wish that the Etna people might make the republican platform. We suspect Mr. Blaine thinks of this Etna business what a shrewd Yankee in the Sandwich Islands once said of the volcano of Kilanea. "It's a great natural curiosity," he said; "that I admit; but it ain't of much practical use on a stock farm."

## Sitting Bull on His Travels.

Inasmuch as the United States claims sovereign authority to the Pacific over all the country south of the recognized British frontier, however ridiculous that claim may be in the light of the Indian operations, the claim itself makes the government liable to its neighbors for hostile expeditions issuing from that territory. Consequently the Canadians, who are just now in a quandary about our troublesome denizen, Sitting Bull, are quite correct in going to Washington with their grievances. By the Treaty of Washington and the proceedings taken under it this government is pledged to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its territory of any expedition against the peace of friendly nations, and it has accepted from England a very large indemnity on account of the failure of that Power to act up to the presumed obligations of a similar pledge. England said that her municipal laws were so liberal that it was impossible for her to adequately guard her territory; and we replied that it was immaterial to us what the state of her municipal law was; but that she must stop hostile expeditions or pay the damages, and she paid. Now the tables are turned against us on our own arguments. From within our territorial limits armed men have appeared on British soil, have committed grave outrages and menace general massacre. Our government may allege that it has not the power to prevent this. England will parody our own arguments in the allegation that it is not concerned with how much power we may choose to employ in such a case, but that it holds us to our obligations and expects that we shall protect it as we are pledged to or pay the damages. Would it not be cheaper for us to put down this savage than to pay England for the damage he may do?

## A Trade Unionist Opposed to Strikes.

Mr. R. F. Trevelick, of Detroit, one of the most prominent leaders in Western labor movements and organizations, writes a letter to the Herald, which we print elsewhere. Mr. Trevelick is a pronounced inflationist; but he is an opponent of strikes, it seems. He writes "I had hoped as a trade unionist that by the men uniting together in their trade each would teach the other not to strike, but to learn that the ballot box alone could save labor from slavery."

Mr. Trevelick is on right ground when he teaches his people to depend on the ballot box. But we are sorry he does not see that a new inflation of the currency, even if it were now possible which we do not believe, would not cure the evils from which he says the laboring people suffer, and from which, as we see, all classes suffer, capitalists, so called, as much as workmen, and perhaps more. How can the currency be increased as he wishes and thinks necessary? If more currency were needed and demanded by the country the Resumption act already authorizes any one who chooses to issue bank notes to an unlimited amount, on the pledge of United States bonds. Yet the banks are actually withdrawing their notes. As to issues of greenbacks, for what are they to be issued? The government is not running behind; it does not have to borrow. How then is it to issue more greenbacks—more promises to pay some one dollars, that is to say? To whom is it to promise to pay? and for what? We should like Mr. Trevelick to consider and answer these questions.

## The War on the Danube.

That the Russians were not so completely overthrown by the defeat at Plevna as was thought is evident from the fact that the first important effort of their enemy to ascertain their precise whereabouts and gather up the scraps of a distracted and disorganized army has resulted unpleasantly to him. The efficient repulse of the Turkish irregulars in their attempt to get through the Russian lines, at a point between Plevna and Selvi, indicates at once that the Turks believe themselves in a condition to push in that direction the success of the 31st ult., and that the Russians have taken the proper precautions to meet the natural inquisitiveness of a victorious commander. It is pleasant to hear that these defenders of Islam are sometimes caught on a field where there are livelier occupations than the butchery of the wounded. The discrepancy in two reports of this collision is reconcilable on the theory that the Russians drove the irregulars into Lovatz, where they were themselves stopped by the Turkish lines, their repulse thence being reported as an Ottoman victory.

Apparently the endeavor of the Russians to secure such a change in the attitude of Austria as would permit the passage of Russian troops across Servian territory has not had a satisfactory issue, and the Ottoman is able to lean on the Servian frontier as an absolutely safe support. Consequently the Russians have modified their plan of operations in that direction from a conception that it was bad strategy to fight battles where victory itself would yield only negative results, and where the enemy might be rendered harmless by much cheaper processes than the assault of his well chosen and adequately fortified positions. Their present plan appears to be to turn their backs to Osman Pacha in the Servian corner of Bulgaria and their faces to Mehmet Ali in the quadrilateral. They have evidently a good defensible line in front of the line Timova-Nicopolis, and can more safely defy the Ottoman to waste his force in the attempt to get through there than to waste their own in an unprofitable attempt to push him to extremities. It seems they have now seventy thousand men on that line. With their right rear held in that way they are advancing from the line of the Jantra to the Lom, where defeat cannot be more disastrous than it would be on the Vid, but where victory will yield an infinitely richer harvest than the mere safety it would insure at the other point.

Our despatches tell the story of the concentration near Rasgrad, which is the essential fact in this operation, and which indicates the near approach of a battle that may be decisive. Since the Turkish policy in regard to the uses of the quadrilateral has changed with the change of commanders it is a wise course for the invaders to adapt their movements to that modification. With Abdul Kerim's plan of keeping his men safe in his strong places the Russians had only the option to besiege him or to pass the mountain and defy him to come out and assail their lines; but with the Turks seeking the Russians with a view to fight an open battle the Russians must naturally prefer to be found for such a purpose as near to their base as may be.

## The Virginia Convention.

Appearances yesterday threatened that the supporters and opponents of General Mahone were to make the Convention at Richmond a battle ground for the settlement of their differences, and that in consequence it would be a mere succession of stormy speeches and violent demonstrations generally. But the passions that early in the day were put into full activity by a speech not over discreet that was interpreted as a defiance, though they perhaps did not exhaust themselves, were certainly less virulent at night. This may be because some compromise of extreme views has been reached between the men behind the curtain; and from the opinion expressed in the despatches that the trouble is over that is apparently the view entertained on the spot. But it may be only a deceptive calm, due to exhaustion or to an intention to fight the quarrel out more systematically in today's session.

## The Missing Pay of the Navy.

Navy officers left without their pay are quietly asked, it seems, to pay a usurer twenty-one per cent for advancing them what is due them from the government and what they, of course, need to support their families. We call the attention of bankers and other wealthy citizens to the hard case of the navy officers in the hope that some arrangements may be at once made by which they can have advances until Congress meets at some fair rate of interest.

But, in the meantime, we should like to know what has become of the pay of the navy, which was duly appropriated by the last Congress, but which, when Secretary Thompson entered on his office, he could not find. That he could not find it is certain, for, on the 3d of April, having spent a week or two in a vain search for it, he officially announced that he could not find it. What became of it? It was duly appropriated; Secretary Robeson had the handling of it, and it seems that about a million and a half of the total sum is not to be found. We should think a million and a half was a sum worth looking after, and if it is not satisfactorily accounted for we should think ex-Secretary Robeson had better be asked about it. He is responsible. If he spent it for other purposes, even if those purposes were legitimate, he still did a most atrocious and cold blooded act, for he knew, in that case, that he was inflicting cruel embarrassment on a large number of poorly paid public servants. It is generally believed that Mr. Robeson had overrun his accounts in other parts of the service in violation of law, of course; that he kept the secret, but coolly used the pay of the navy to make up the deficiencies. We say this is generally believed. If it is not true it will be well for Mr. Robeson to explain what became of the money placed by Congress in his hands for the sacred purpose of paying the officers and sailors of the navy. Mr. Robeson, report says, is looking at fashionable watering places, while the officers and seamen who were his special charge are unable to get the pay which is due them.

Has it occurred to him that they, at least, deserve a few words of explanation from him? or does he not care because he has resigned?

## The Garbage War.

Whatever measure of success may attend the effort of the Pilot Commissioners to prevent the Police Commissioners from dumping the city refuse in the harbor, in violation of law, their action in making the attempt will be generally approved. The city appropriates enough money every year for the purpose of cleaning the streets to expect that some amount of intelligence would be exercised in deciding how to dispose of the garbage without rendering it quite as great a nuisance and peril as if it were suffered to lie and rot in the gutters. But the Police Commissioners, who have the spending of the money, seem only to be anxious to get rid of the question with the least trouble to themselves and to dispose of the refuse at the least expense possible. In the city the various police boards have bestowed on the harbor flats and other pestholes in the upper part of the island. When stopped by public indignation from using the garbage to fill up city lots they carry it up the Hudson and dump their scow loads of filth there under cover of the night or, as the Pilot Commissioners say, make use of the Bay for that purpose. The law seems to be no obstacle in their way, or at least they pay no attention to its restrictions. They create nuisances on the shores of Kings county and then seek to induce our city judges to protect them against processes of the courts of Brooklyn—a request to which Judge Donohue has just now, for the second time, refused to accede.

The excuse of the Police Commissioners for these violations of law is that the city refuse must be disposed of in some way, and they have no means of getting rid of it except by dumping it where it becomes a public peril or where it risks the destruction of the harbor. It is their duty, as the persons entrusted with the duty of cleaning the streets and removing the refuse, to suggest and urge some effective means of getting rid of the garbage without breaking laws or endangering the public health. That is just what they are paid to do. They say they have no scows fit to carry the garbage a safe distance out to sea, and, of course, they have no facilities for its cremation. But they might have one or the other, provided some of the money raised for street cleaning was devoted to building scows or furnaces, instead of being reserved for the support of an army of political riff-raff, organized as a broom brigade. If we had brains in the Police Department we should not now be suffering from the garbage nuisance, and the Commissioners would not be beating about to discover where they can secretly dump a few loads of street filth and refuse without being found out. The harbor should be protected, and it is to be hoped that the Pilot Commissioners will insist on an enforcement of the laws for that purpose.

## More Trouble at Scranton.

Evidently the riotous element in Scranton may count in the number of its captures. His Honor the Coroner and the jury that has sat in the case of the men killed by the posse of citizens organized in defence of order and called a vigilance committee. It is an altogether characteristic flicker of an expiring flame that the infamous wretches were prepared to play the part of Molly Maguires against the very existence of society in that section should desire to denounce as murderers the men who defeated their purpose. Only these men or those in sympathy with them could so disregard all common sense as to ignore the fact that the men of Scranton who killed these rioters did this as an act of self-defence against the common enemy of all civilized communities. If there is any real approach to democracy in all these transactions it is in the exhibition made that an important office like that of a coroner may fall into the hands of a creature who, for popular favor, will lend the authority of his position to such an infamous purpose.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Randall is in Washington. Hon. Simon Cameron is at Long Branch. Mr. L. R. Jerome is registered at Long Branch. Cardinal McCloskey is spending a few days at Long Branch. Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, continues to be very ill. Carl Schurz can speak five languages, but he can't skin an cat. Governor Bedle has returned his headquarters at Long Branch. Mr. Ira Schafer, having had his hair cut, has gone to Long Branch. To Senator Jones—A silver report may be very nice; but silence is golden. Miss Carey has hay fever, and now she nose how it is to have the new moon. Mrs. Governor Packard has gone into the Retaining Board business with a vengeance. Honest John Hill is likely to be the man whom the democrats will beat for Governor of New Jersey. Secretary Sherman will this week go to his home at Mansfield, Ohio, where he will remain until September. The day was illustrated newspapers can successfully palm off a scrawny "ideal" picture of a great event has passed by. A Pessimist man the other night dreamed that he was tight, and he woke up just as he was taking a cocktail. He has been trying to go to sleep again ever since. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has written an article on the "Letters of Junius" for the International Review. He disputes every claim to their authorship that has ever arisen. There is an item going the rounds of the press that Victor Hugo never wrote anything that a girl or a woman would blush to read. There are two things in "Les Misérables" that any man should blush to read. It seems that Judge West, republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, quite overdid the matter when he sobbered upon the strikers. If he has the common sense which Ohio journals ascribe to him he must have left it at home. Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, has happily reached his fifty-eighth birthday, and, from appearances, he is likely to have birthdays for many years to come. To wish that his shadow might never grow less would be superfluous, because he has no shadow and he shines for all. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that most of the tramps have gone to work in the harvest fields. The effect of the recent social disorganization shall be that tramps settle down in the West and cultivate land some good will have been done. This may be a good occasion for saying that the Pioneer Press shows a great deal of first class journalism. General Wilder, recently appointed postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., has a house on Roano Mountain, North Carolina, where his family now are, just about a mile above the valley below. Fires are built in the grates about four P. M., and again in the morning, and kept up till ten. The thermometer seldom gets above seventy-five degrees.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

MacMahon to Make a Tour Through the Country.

## RIOTING IN BELFAST.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 9, 1877.

General Grant has arrived at Lake Maggiore, Italy. His stay there has already been one grand round of festivities. The evening after his arrival he was serenaded at his hotel, after which a concert was given in his honor, followed by a display of fireworks.

## GRANT'S SPEECH TO THE ITALIANS.

Addresses were made by the Mayor and an officer who had served under General Garibaldi. General Grant in his reply referred to the exceeding hospitality he had received, praised the general conduct of the people so far as he had seen them, expressed his delight at the grand and lovely scenes that had met his eye at every turn since he had crossed the Alps, and concluded by saying:—"There is one Italian whose hand I wish especially to shake, and that man is General Garibaldi." This allusion was greeted with great applause.

## CARL ROSA'S OPERA COMPANY.

The Carl Rosa opera company commenced the season at Dublin on Monday last, the initial opera being Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." After an extended provincial tour they will arrive back in London in January next.

## MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

It is decided that President MacMahon will visit the Western, Central and Southern departments during the present month.

## PROTESTING JOURNALISTS.

A deputation of Parisian journalists waited upon Minister Fourton to-day and protested against measures tending to restrict the sale of papers.

## THE NEW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the appointment of Mr. William H. Smith, one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, as the successor of Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, deceased, was announced officially.

## ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Hon. Francis H. Plunkett, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg. He will be replaced by Victor A. W. Drummond, at present Secretary of the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

## MR. BUTT WILL NOT RESIGN.

The Daily News says it is requested to contradict the current rumors concerning Mr. Butt. He has gone to Ireland on private business, and will probably at the same time consult the Council of the Home Rule League as to the best course to be pursued; but he has no intention of resigning his seat.

## RIOTING IN BELFAST.

The rioting was renewed in some districts of Belfast on Tuesday night, and the military was again called out. The Mayor issued a proclamation announcing that the police have instructions to disperse, if necessary by force, all assemblies in the streets.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A telegram from Calcutta says the famine is increasing in the Madras presidency.

## THE REBELLION IN DARFOUR.

An Alexandria special has the following:—"It is said that the insurrection in Darfour has been suppressed. General Gordon will leave Khartoum for Senhail, and he is expected to embark shortly for Egypt. The reason for his return is unknown."

## CUBA.

## MARTINEZ CAMPOS ENTERS HAVANA PRIVATELY.—

## SUSPECTED DEATH OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.

HAVANA, August 8, 1877.

General Martinez Campos arrived in Havana last night privately. No official reception was given him. The General had a severe fall from his horse near Santiago de Cuba some time ago, but he received no serious injuries.

It is supposed that the insurgent chief Gaspar Betancourt has been killed in an action in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

## PURSUIT OF JOSEPH.

## A SEARCH FOR THE DIRECTION TAKEN BY THE INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOLO TRAIL, THIRTY-SIX MILES WEST OF SCRANTON, August 4, 1877.

Captain Robbins, with Buffalo Horn, left this morning for Missoula (M. T.) to gain information of the direction taken by the Indians. At this camp the troops are in high spirits and anxious to catch hostiles.

## MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL HOWARD.—GENERAL GIBSON IN PURSUIT.—MRS. MANUEL HEARD FROM.

HELENA, M. T., August 8, 1877.

Mr. McCormick, of Missoula, writes to Governor Potts, on the 6th inst., as follows:—"A courier arrived from General Howard at six o'clock this evening. He left Howard Saturday morning last, and thinks Howard will camp near the Summit between the Lolo and the Clearwater to-night. He is distant about fifty miles from the mouth of the Lolo. The courier reports that Joseph, with more than two hundred of his fighting force, has gone to the head of Bitter Root Valley by the way of the Elk City trail, and will form a junction with Looking Glass and White Bird near Rose's Hole. He says Howard has 700 men and 400 pack mules, and is moving as rapidly as possible."

## PURSUIT OF THE INDIANS.

Advices from Upper Bitter Root say the Indians will camp to-night in Rose's Hole. General Gibson is following them rapidly. Other advices say the Indians were still at Doodie, sixteen miles above Corvallis, and that Gibson expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th before they broke camp. The courier says the hostiles have Mrs. Manvel with them as the property of a party called "Gasseno." Her sad history is familiar to the public.

## SHOT BY AN INDIAN.

## TWO WHITE MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY A BANNOK.—PURSUIT OF THE ANSHIRIN.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENT, Idaho, August 8, 1877.

A Bannok Indian shot two teamsters at this agency this morning, one seriously, but neither mortally. The shooting occurred under the excitement caused by a rumor that hostile bands were approaching the agency. The shooting was an individual act and is condemned by all the Indians at the agency.

Agent Danibson immediately called together the Bannok Indians in council, who condemned the act, and sent him in pursuit of the Indians, who fled. They have assured the agent that he shall be caught and brought back, and that they will guard against any recurrence of the kind.

## EVERYTHING IS QUIET AND PEACEABLE NOW.

## COUNTERFEITING IN STATE PRISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 8, 1877.

John Gann, charged with passing counterfeit money, was released from custody to-day, it having been proven that he had lived in the mountains, away from civilization so long he had no better sense. He said he got the counterfeit money from his brother, James Gann, now in the Penitentiary, who in consequence was given twenty-five lashes in that institution, in the presence of a large number of convicts. A good deal of this spurious stuff has been coined in the Penitentiary and very convicts caught at it is punished. The counterfeiters are made of plaster of Paris and the work is very common. James Gann while at work on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, not four since, escaped and was badly shot upon his escape.

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